The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

VOL. 25. NO. 52.

PEORIA SEP 27 1871 LIBRARY

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

Investments!

CONVERTING

U. S. Five-Twenties.

The signal success of the New Five Per Cent Government Loan foreshadows the early funding of the entire public debt at 5 per cent or a less rate, and indicates that the average rate of interest upon capital in this country will not hence... be much above 6 per cent, the tendency... of rates between America... to an equalization... and Europe.

In view of these facts, the present holders of U. S. Five-Twenties must decide whether it is not best to make AT ONCE such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as Profit, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 14 per cent on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

...of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

To all holders of United States securities who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the suggested change of investment we strongly recommend Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties (principal and interest payable in gold), now selling at par in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and rapidly increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, ample security, and their convertibility into the Lands of the Company at 10 per cent premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it NOW for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 14 per cent, receiving $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent, or from $60.00 in gold to $83.22 in gold.

Funds invested in Five-Twenties at their present premium yield 5¼ per cent interest in gold, or 5 3-10 in currency. Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties yield 7 3-10 per cent in gold, or 8¼ in currency.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. The increasing abundance of loanable capital, both at home and abroad; the almost certain rise in value of all desirable railroad mortgages; the early funding of the residue of the National Debt at lower rates; the rapid absorption of Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, and the probable early substitution of a 6 per cent bond for the remainder of the Northern Pacific loan, promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors.

This state of things suggests prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present high premium on Five-Twenties.

To investors generally it is suggested that each Northern Pacific bond contains its own power of foreclosure, inasmuch as it is made receivable for lands at their lowest cash value, at an advance, too, of 10 cents on the dollar. This makes them equivalent to INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

Twenty-three thousand acres of land to every mile of track are the security for the bonds, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds of the company. The Land Grant of the road exceeds fifty million acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, and Washington.

FOR SALE BY

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 CLARK-ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK.

Address Issued by the Democratic Reform Organization.

Additional Light Concerning the Broadway Widening Swindle

Rumor that Papers are Preparing for the Arrest of Mayor Hall.

Frauds Unearthed in the Harbor Master's Department.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAMMANY MUDDLE—FACTS AND RUMORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—All quiet to-night at City Hall. No new developments of importance to-day, but the Committee of Seventy is hard at work, and promises something startling in a few days. It is rumored that papers are prepared for the arrest of Mayor Hall, and it is also rumored that he wishes to be arrested, so as to have an opportunity to clear up the charges against himself. His friends claim that he can prove his entire innocence as soon as the facts and figures are drawn out by legal inquiry. [illegible]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Money was steady during the morning at 5 to 6 per cent on governments... [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS [illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET [illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE [illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS. [illegible]

PERSONAL. [illegible]

WORKMEN TO BE PAID. [illegible]

THIEVES LIBERATED. [illegible]

HORSE CAR COLLISION. [illegible]

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE. [illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC REFORM ORGANIZATION. [illegible]

MEETING OF GERMANS. [illegible]

ANOTHER ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION. [illegible]

FRESH ACCOUNTS OF VILLAINY. [illegible]

GARVEY. [illegible]

ACQUITTED. William A. Barde, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, accused of malfeasance, has been honorably discharged.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Second Day of the State Agricultural Fair.

[illegible]

Opening of Bids for Convict Labor at Joliet—Progress of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Colored Men's Convention in St. Louis.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

Furniture at Cost.

[illegible]

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

For the Week Ending Sept. 27.

EDITORIALS: Illinois Manufactures—The Illinois Republican State Convention—General John L. Beveridge—Senator Trumbull's Speech—What the Greenbacks Cost—Exit of the Bank of Illinois—The Syndicate Explained.

THE FARM AND GARDEN: What Shall We Do with Our Boys—The Labor Question, and How is can be Solved—About Domestic Help—Superiority of Men for the Kitchen.

THE APIARY: Who Should Keep Bees—Where Bees Pay the Best—Substitutes for Forest-Tree Flowers—What May be Done with our Spring-Fed Streams to Secure a Constant Supply of Bee-Pasturage.

LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: The So-called Mad Itch—Caries in the Superior Maxillary Bone.

GLEANINGS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRIBES: Their Numbers, Wealth, and Present Condition, Prospects, &c.

MURDER AND SUICIDE: Details of the New London Atrocity—Shocking Revelations of Youthful Depravity.

TOO MUCH MARRIED: A Contractor Contracts Five Marriages and a Warrant for Bigamy.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STEAMBOAT: New and Important Invention for the Propulsion of Steam Vessels.

UNDER THE TREES: The Old Homestead.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE SELF-MADE MAN.

TATTERSALL'S: A Pen-and-Ink Sketch of the Horse Market of England.

MAKING AN OMLETTE: A Story from the French of Gustave Droz.

MY BIRTHDAY: A Poem by John G. Whittier.

JULES FAVRE'S PRIVATE LIFE: The Irregularities in the Life of a Great French Statesman—A Confession in Court.

LINCOLN: Third Removal of the Remains of the Martyred President—Incidents of the Occasion.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ON TAMMANY: What the Central Committee Means to Do with the Ring—Its Destruction Necessary to the Salvation of the Party.

POLITICAL: Illinois and Minnesota Republican State Conventions—Platforms Adopted—Correspondence Between Senator Schurz and Tennessee Ex-Confederates—Miscellaneous Items.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE: Complete Summary of News by Mail and Telegraph.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: A Comprehensive Review of the Business of the Week.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is second to no journal in the quantity, quality, and promptness of its news of every description; in its editorial comments on the leading questions of the times, and in its literary selections which are culled with discriminating care from domestic and foreign periodicals. It is the family paper for the farmer; a paper for the mechanic; a paper for the merchant, and a paper for the wives, sons, and daughters of them all.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction to Postmasters or Agents, for a club of ten or more.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,

(Successors to Ross & Gossage.)

We have in stock and are in daily receipt of Heavy Twilled and Plain Flannels, in all colors, "Anti-Rheumatic" Scarlet, Extra Heavy Shaker, Plain and Twilled in White and Colors; Saxony and Real Welsh Flannels of extra qualities; very fine French Flannels; Fancy Plaid Flannels; White Embroidered Flannels; Opera Flannels in Choice Shades; Checked Shirting Flannels, and a full line of all grades of seasonable goods pertaining to this department, at usual low prices.

106 & 108 STATE-ST.,

AND

56 & 58 Washington-st.

CARPETS, ETC.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths,

COMFORTERS,

Bedding of all Kinds,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.,

At Low Prices.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,

111, 113 and 115 Wabash-av.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTIONS

AT COST.

Close Buyers can make money by examining the stock of NOTIONS, FANCY DRY GOODS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., of

DAY, TILDEN & CO.

They must and will be sold. Great bargains can be had.

JOHN B. TILDEN,

(Successor to Day, Tilden & Co.)

33 AND 35 LAKE-ST.

TRUSSES, ETC.

RUPTURE.

AUGUSTA, Ill., June 6, 1871.

Messrs. Marsh, Bowles & Co.: Dear Sirs: I am happy to say that I have not worn the Patent Radical Cure Truss which I received from you last August for about six weeks, and am perfectly satisfied I am cured. Yours, with respect, GEO. T. WORKING.

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, ... Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., ... Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRINGS.

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRINGS!

The acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Bilious Affections, Kidney, and its associate organs, Dropsy, and Gouty Swellings, is unsurpassed. This water re-established Chief Justice CHASE'S HEALTH. Call or send for Circulars.

RICHARD DUNBAR,

139 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building.

PIANOS.

PIANO BUYERS

STEINWAY

[illegible]

EMBROIDERIES.

Embroideries.

3,000 Pieces

Hamburg Embroideries,

OPENED TO-DAY,

AT ABOUT

HALF-PRICE,

AT

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S,

WABASH-AV. & WASHINGTON-ST.,

Comprising New and Elegant Goods,

All marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

Special Counters arranged for the sale.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

Carpets & Curtains.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

94 TO 104 WABASH-AV.,

AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

New Styles and Low Prices.

Orders receive prompt and careful attention.

RESTAURANT.

THE OLD ORIGINAL

25 Cent California Meal

RESTAURANT

144 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

DURING THE WINTER.

REGULAR MEALS AS USUAL.

[illegible]

CHESS, DRAUGHTS & DOMINOES.

The Chicago Morning and Evening Papers.

STOVES.

FURNACES.

COOKING — STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! — HEATING

GOOD—DURABLE—CHEAP.

At DALTON & CO.'S, 71 Lake-st.

THE

EMPIRE

GAS BURNER

Stoves and Furnaces,

UNEQUALLED IN MARKET, ARE SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S, 176 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Small 8-Wheel Locomotive,

12 horse-power, weight 8 tons, width of track 3½ feet; is in complete running order; has run successfully on wood and iron rails. Price, with tender complete, $1,800. A rare chance for any one having use for a small engine. Address WM. McGREGOR, 33 South Canal-st.

To Grocers and Butchers.

FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures, and good-will of the Chicago-av. Market... [illegible]

HATS.

HATS.

We have a Large and Attractive Stock of Gents', Youths', and Children's Hats, in all the new styles, for Fall—at extremely Low Prices.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

115 Lake-st.

OYSTERS.

FRESH

SHELL OYSTERS,

AT

A. BOOTH'S,

Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

... State-st., CHICAGO.

VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.,

MOLINE, ILL.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

THE

MOURNING

STORE

Announces for to-day an immense, and the only complete, assortment of Black Dress and Fine Mourning Goods in the city, comprising all the standard makes and every new article in Black Goods, such as Drap de St. Cyr, Gros de Turis, Drap de Nice, Silk Warp Cashmeres, Paramatta, Gros de Lyon, Barpoor, Drap de Tay, 8-4 Merino, 8-4 Cashmere, Black Satteens, Gros de Venice, Drap de France, Drap de Alma, Polka Spot Eugenie Cloth, Serge de Sai, Pavillion Cord, Cashmere Alpaca, &c., &c. Second Mourning Goods in great variety. We open, also, the only complete stock of Fancy Mourning Goods in this market. Prices the lowest.

STATE & MADISON-STS

DRY GOODS.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW

Offer by the dozen or Package, a complete line of the CELEBRATED

"DIXON"

Shirts and Drawers,

At prices averaging below those of last year! Also, special attention called to BARGAINS in

GREY BLANKETS,

BLUE BLANKETS,

WHITE BLANKETS

WINDOW DRESS GOODS.

You Can Save Money

BY BUYING YOUR

WINDOW SHADES,

DRAPERIES,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,

And all Goods Pertaining to Window Furnishing, at

Haskins & Wolcott's,

90 RANDOLPH-ST.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

THE MAMMOTH

CINCINNATI

Industrial Exposition

IS

NOW OPEN,

And will continue until October 7. Its IMMENSE BUILDINGS ... ONE ACRE OF MACHINERY IN MOTION. EIGHT IMMENSE DEPARTMENTS! The Largest Display ever held in the United States.

Arrangements have been made for the conveyance and accommodation of visitors. Admission, 25 cents. Five tickets, $1.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE POLONAISE PATTERN,

Described in the New York Evening Post, and copied in the Chicago Times of Sunday, together with patterns of other novelties of the season, can be found at Mrs. WYANT'S, Chicago, the agent of S. T. TAYLOR, importer of patterns. Also dressmaking done, and the use of TAYLOR'S system taught. Address H 118, Tribune office.

LADIES

You can get your Dresses and Cloaks made in the best style, with reasonable prices, at No. ... Washington-st. Mrs. F. WETMORE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Decatur & State Line Railway Company, at the office of the company in Chicago, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before them. F. H. WINSTON, President. GEO. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS (14)

Buys a GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH, in Coin Silver Cases. Sent C. O. D., subject to inspection before paying. We sell all kinds of Watches cheaper than any house in the West. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., 162 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

PILES.

PILES.

The worst cases of PILES cured in two to four days, without pain or inconvenience to patients, by a new and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Call on or address Dr. JORDAN, 188 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Very desirable residence on West Adams-st., near Aberdeen-st., with large frame house; 13 rooms; large lot 50x125 to 20 foot alley. Address B 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

Very Desirable House on West Washington-st., east of Union Park; house two-story and basement, with French roof, marble front... [illegible]

SACRED MUSIC.

NOW READY.

Baumbach's New Collection

OF

SACRED MUSIC.

A large quarto volume of 250 pages, suitable for quartettes of church choirs... [illegible]

LYON & HEALY, Publishers,

150 Clark-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as MURPHY & TRAINOR has this day been dissolved by mutual consent... [illegible] Chicago, September 26, 1871.

WINES, CIGARS, ETC.

STANTON & CO.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE,

AND

NEW INVOICES OF OLD AND FAVORITE BRANDS.

JUST IN:

Heidsieck & Co., Sillery.....at $20 currency

Heidsieck & Co., Monopole..at $24 currency

THEY ALSO OFFER: [illegible]

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

[illegible]

DIRECT IMPORTERS

OF

GENUINE

HAVANA CIGARS

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Druggists, Grocers, and the Trade in general,

to the LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK IN THE WEST... [illegible]

PRICES AS LOW

as any importing house in the United States. [illegible]

Genuine Manila Cigars, and Honradez Cigarettes.

We offer some SPECIAL LOTS at the following remarkably LOW PRICES: [illegible]

We will send our GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS of our own importation. Orders by mail promptly forwarded C. O. D. Send for Price Lists.

STANTON & CO.,

Cor. Clark & Madison,

135 LAKE-ST. 49 STATE-ST.

INSURANCE.

ORGANIZED 1855.

Chicago Firemen's

INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $200,000.

Assets, July 1, 1871, $448,435.73.

THE "FIREMEN'S"

Is the Oldest Chicago Company.

It is the most successful Company in the West.

Is one of the most successful in the entire Country.

Is prompt and liberal in the settlement of Losses.

Has paid over $500,000 for Losses.

Has paid over $500,000 in Dividends.

Has nearly $500,000 Assets.

Has, par value, $250,000 U. S. Bonds.

Has saved to Chicago, present Assets and Cash Dividends, over $600,000.

Its Prosperity and Success is believed to be due to Fair Dealing.

Referring to the communication of "X. Y. Z.," in yesterday's Tribune, we would say that the "FIREMEN'S" has never yet cancelled a Policy where the premium had once been paid to a broker or solicitor presenting a Policy.

Office, 92 LaSalle-st.

DIRECTORS—Thomas Church, J. K. Botsford, Sol. A. Smith, John H. Foster, Frederick Tuttle, C. N. Holden, H. H. Magie, John Wentworth, Ira ... Lawson.

THOS. CHURCH, President.

J. K. BOTSFORD, Vice Pres't.

S. P. WALKER, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH

Practical Business

COLLEGE,

Nos. 116 & 118 Randolph-st.

Established 1858—Incorporated 1864.

In Charge of Practical Business Men.

OPEN DAILY.

Evening Session,

Commencing October 2, and continues until April 1, 1872.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The thirty-fifth year will begin on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information address the Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 161 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New York. Fall term will commence Sept. 26, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

PALMER'S GRAND HOTEL.

Front on State-st., 234 feet; Monroe-st., 140 feet; Wabash-av., 140 feet, covering an area of ... feet. Will contain ... rooms. To be completed August, 1872. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, Architect.

Splendid photographs from the Architect's drawings, card and imperial size, sent post-paid for 25 and 50 cents, by the subscribers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stereoscopic Views, Albums and Photographs, 87 Clark-st., Chicago.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

IN THE

Union National Bank Building,

Cor. Washington and LaSalle-sts.

THE OFFICE now occupied by Messrs. Blake, Whitehouse & Co., who are about to move into their new and more commodious office in the Coal Exchange Building, 184 LaSalle-st., one block south of present office. Inquiry may be made direct to Messrs. BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., or through the Union Building Association.

BANKING HOUSE

TO RENT,

Southwest cor. Clark and Washington-sts. The most desirable location in the city for a Bank. Possession 1st of May next. Five years' lease.

CHARLES GOODMAN,

120 Washington-st.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETINGS.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

[illegible] HANSOM R. CABLE, President. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASES

OF THE

THROAT & LUNGS.

DR. AYER,

No. 255

WABASH-AV.

[illegible]

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Lock Box 5769, Chicago.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

Military Clothing!

Overcoats,

Uniform Coats,

Pants,

Jackets,

Woollen Blankets,

Rubber Goods,

Blankets, &c.

The above goods are all new, assorted sizes, and are offered to merchants, dealers, and others at established auction prices at

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,

190 & 192 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

PRINTERS,

Before buying send for our prices, or call and examine our stock of

FLAT PAPERS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

COLORED PAPERS,

COVER PAPERS,

CARD BOARDS,

&c., &c., &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Paper Warehouse,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

[illegible]

W. M. & J. B. MAYO, 129 State-st.

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT,

BROMO CHLORALUM!

Non-Poisonous, Odorless.

Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant; Entirely Harmless and Safe; Arrests and Prevents Putrefaction and Contagion.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor houses, on ships, steamboats, and in tenement houses, markets, for water closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, &c. A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO. 176 William-st., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

Knots Untied,

OR EXPERIENCES OF

AMERICAN DETECTIVES.

Twenty thousand sold in 30 days. Extra terms and exclusive territory to Agents, with a choice of territory. Send for circulars.

J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO.,

... South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

(Established 1864—burnt and rebuilt in 1870.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

70 North Clinton-st.

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER OF COOK COUNTY, ILL., CHICAGO, September, 1871.

The 10 per cent coupon orders due October 1, 1871, payable in New York, will be paid now at this office.

The coupons should be detached from the orders before presenting them for payment.

H. S. REXFORD, Co. Treas.

DENTISTRY.

C. H. THAYER,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS.

[illegible]

Waltham and Elgin Watches

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK

[illegible]

CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE-STS. (up stairs), Chicago, Ill.

Also, 197 BROADWAY, New York.

TONIC OF HEALTH.

TONIC OF HEALTH

For the LUNGS or THROAT, for the STOMACH, for the BLOOD, as an APPETIZER, and for all Scrofulous or TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

[illegible]

Address Chicago Office, AMERICAN MEDICINE COMPANY.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

CHICAGO

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

211 Wabash-av.,

AND AT

Dearborn Seminary,

985 WABASH-AV.

ROBERT GOLDBECK, Director.

Pupils are received for the study of the VOICE, PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONY, and other branches. Full particulars regarding terms, etc., etc., will be found in the catalogue, which can be obtained personally or by letter.

There is in course of construction, by W. A. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass., and will be erected by the 1st November, at No. 211 Wabash-av., a

FINE CHURCH ORGAN,

of two manuals, sixteen stops, and full pedals, for the use of the organ pupils at the Conservatory.

Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, the eminent organist, is at the head of the Organ Department, and will receive pupils at the Conservatory according to the terms of the Institution. Mr. Buck will also teach in the Department of Harmony and Piano.

Plan to Engage Lessons upon Shares.

[illegible]

Shares at $100 Each,

[illegible]

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish to families their

Canned Roast Beef,

[illegible]

GEO. H. MUNROE, President and Purchaser.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL

COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 ... praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

For wholesale by FRANK STURGES & CO.

And for sale by the trade everywhere.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,

CHICAGO.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

[illegible]

WILSON BROS.,

64 Washington-st., opp. Opera House.

79 FOURTH-ST., OPERA HOUSE, Cincinnati, and UNION BUILDING, Troy, N. Y.

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MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

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Wholesale Dealers

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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They are made from best Chicago Upper!

They are made from over-weight Sole Leather!

They have solid Sole Leather Counters!

They are Hand-Pegged!

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For Women and Misses.

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ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally.

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MAIL STEAMERS,

Carrying the British and United States Mail,

STEAM SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Price $7.50 per Doz.

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SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Congress having failed to make any provision for the reapportionment of Congressional representation under the new census, the act of May 23, 1850, as modified by that of March 4, 1862, remains the law of the land, under which it is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to apportion Congressional representation forthwith. Section 25 of the act of 1850 provides that, as soon as any decennial enumeration of the population shall be completed and returned to the Department of the Interior—

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior [illegible]"

The same section provides that, in order to make up any deficiency in the whole number of 233, additional members shall be awarded to such States as have the largest fractions. Section 26 makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, after having made the apportionment as directed, to make out and transmit to the House of Representatives, and to the Executive of each State, a copy thereof.

This act was amended by that of March 4, 1862, by increasing the number of Representatives to 241, leaving the act of 1850 in full force in all other respects. Consequently, in the absence of any further legislation of Congress, the number of Representatives in the next Congress will be 241, and it is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment at once. Under the law, the following will be the apportionment:

Whole population of the several States: 38,113,253
Ratio of representation: 158,147

States.	Pop'n.	No. Reps. in present Congress.	No. Reps. Legal in next Congress.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Totals [illegible]

Whole number of Representatives ... 241

Since the act of March, 1862, Nevada and Nebraska have been admitted to the Union, with one Representative each, increasing the whole number to 243, but, by the terms of the law, the increased number was not to extend to the apportionment under the census of 1870. The law of 1850 gives to the States having the largest fractional excess of population a member, provided the whole number does not exceed the number fixed by law. It will be seen that in the new apportionment (and the same substantial result will follow whatever whole number will be adopted) the late slave-holding States will gain two Representatives, their whole negro population being counted for the first time. New York will lose 2; Ohio, 2; Kentucky, 1, and Pennsylvania, 2 members. New England will lose 5 members. The States making a gain will be: Illinois, 5; Iowa, [illegible]; Kansas, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 1; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Of course there will be an effort made to increase the number of Representatives in order to keep up in the several States at least the present number of places for Congressional aspirants, but, unless Congress takes early action, the above apportionment will go into force by operation of existing law.

THE TROUBLE IN UTAH.

There is a disturbance in Utah, arising from an unusually aggressive attitude on the part of the United States authorities, or some of them, toward the peculiar institution of the Mormon territory. It seems that one or two of the Territorial Judges, of whom there are three, deriving their appointments from the Federal Government, have gone to work with the purpose of punishing some of the leading polygamists for the crime of adultery. Under the Territorial statutes the penalties for this crime are very severe; and we observe that the organs of Brigham's Church are already making a loud howl of indignation at the course of the authorities in resorting to this law rather than the Federal act against polygamy, claiming that it shows a vindictive spirit, etc., etc. At the same time, the Saints must admit that they have the advantage of a set of Territorial statutes which abound in obstacles to the enforcement of the laws of civilization—snags evidently placed there, from time to time, by Brigham and his lawyers, in anticipation of some such expedition as that which Judges McKean and Hawley and their prosecuting attorneys have now fitted out against "Zion." One of these snags is pointed out by the Church organ, the *Deseret News*, by way of warning off all invaders. It is that providing for the summoning of all juries by a Territorial Marshal, assisted by a numerous array of county authorities, Bishops, etc. And the organ of Brigham adds that "if this law, passed by the Legislative Assembly, is worth anything, the grand jury last summoned, or that summoned yesterday, is no more a legal body, possessing legal functions, than if called together by Tom Nonkes, for not a requirement of the law has been complied with." It is claimed, however, on the side of the people, that the process under which jurors have been summoned in Judge McKean's court has been in accordance with a Federal statute which sets aside the Territorial law.

Be this as it may, the authorities have gone to work vigorously to place the stamp of crime upon the transactions of the Mormon polygamists, and to protect society from the malign influence of a rule which allows its leaders to practice openly a vice which modern civilization regards as demoralizing, to say the least of it. This can best be done by convicting some of the most conspicuous and influential of the Mormon leaders of a statutory crime. For this purpose it was necessary to have a grand jury whose allegiance to the Brigham Young combination would, of itself, prevent from voting for a bill of indictment against a notorious polygamist. As is well known, there has been in existence among the Statutes-at-Large, since 1862, a law especially intended to prohibit the practice of polygamy, and entitled, "An act for the prevention of polygamy in the Territories." This is a very strong act, making due provision against the principal plural which would be likely to be presented in bar of its execution. The only difficulties in the way of its practical enforcement, aside from the question as to its constitutionality, has been the impossibility of inducing anybody under it without packing a jury, or of proving, after the indictment should be brought, that the second and polygamous marriage had actually taken place. It may be that, after having decided to override the difficulty as to jury by ruling out of court all who believe in polygamy as a religious tenet, the authorities who are now engaged in "persecuting" Brother Brigham found the remaining difficulties too great to be surmounted, and, therefore determined to convict of adultery under Territorial laws, as more feasible than to convict of polygamy under Federal laws, with Territorial obstruction. At all events, the prosecuting attorney has gone to work to indict for the act which the Territorial laws regard as a crime, leaving out of consideration the offence which they choose to consider a virtue.

In making up a grand jury, the other day, in the Third District of Utah (Judge McKean presiding), Elder Cannon, one of the Presidents of the Brigham dynasty, and the editor of the *Deseret News*, was summarily seized by a Constable and hustled off to the court-room as a juror. This duty he was abundantly willing to perform, notwithstanding his exemption (as he claims) under Territorial law. But he was not allowed that pleasure. Arriving at the court-room the following dialogue, relative to Elder Cannon's qualifications as a juror, ensued:

Prosecuting Attorney. "Are you a citizen of the United States?"
Editor. "I am."
Prosecuting Attorney. "How long have you been a resident of this Territory?"
Editor. "Twenty-four years, though I have not resided continuously in the Territory for that period."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Are you a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints?"
Editor. "I am."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Is not polygamy one of the fundamental doctrines of that Church?"
Editor. "Plurality of wives is a doctrine of the Church."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Do you believe the revelation which teaches this doctrine to the Church to be from God and binding upon his people?"
Editor. "I do."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Which do you believe ought to be obeyed, the revelation or the law?"
Editor. "When a case arises in which they come in conflict, then I shall be able to decide."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Do you not think the revelation superior to law?"
Editor. "My views upon this are known through my public utterances."
Prosecuting Attorney. "Do you believe that a man, in marrying more than one wife, commits adultery?"
Editor. "I do not, if he marries them according to the revelation."
Prosecuting Attorney. "You do not believe this to be adultery?"
Editor. "I do not."

Whereupon the editor of Zion's oracle was peremptorily challenged and excused by the Court.

It will be perceived that both questions and answers were sharply put. They are given here as reported by the editor himself, who thereupon proceeds to denounce the "packing" of the jury, and to assure the brethren that the action of such a court will not stand a moment when it comes to be reviewed by a competent and unprejudiced tribunal. After Elder Cannon, two other prominent Apostles of the Latter-Day combination were challenged, viz., Elder Clawson and Elder Townsend,—the former the keeper of Brigham's store, and the husband of one or two of Brigham's daughters, and the latter the landlord of Brigham's hotel, and his brother-in-law by one or two marriages. Finally, after a panel of twenty-four jurymen had been obtained, it was found that ten of them were disqualified from serving by the fact of their having previously served within the limit prescribed by the Federal statute. This fact, while furnishing the polygamists with an opportunity to exclaim at the Federal tyranny which has sought to employ professional jurors in an important criminal proceeding, also served to retard considerably the progress of events. It did not, however, prevent the empanelling of a full jury on the following day, to whom Judge McKean gave a strong charge, telling them that it was their duty to indict any person presumably guilty of "murder, arson, bigamy, larceny, adultery, or riot," and that the nature of those crimes was the same everywhere throughout the United States and throughout Christendom. "If," said the Judge, "there is anything peculiar to the situation in Utah, *it is the peculiar conduct of some men here*, and not any peculiar principles or policy that are to be enforced here. Utah belongs to the United States, and the people of Utah, like the people of the rest of the country, are amenable to the laws of the United States," etc., etc.

The bills found by this grand jury have not yet been reported; but it is expected that they will indict some of the highest dignitaries of the Mormon organization—probably Young himself—for some of the crimes mentioned in the Judge's category, and that they will be brought to trial for those crimes. It was given out, a few days ago, that the Mormons were gathering for a new rebellion, exceeding that of 1857 in magnitude; but it has since been announced that the "Saints" would not resort to force unless their Prophet should be hindered of his personal liberty; in which case the United States would, we grieve to learn, be formally notified to surrender. Brigham has, it would seem, been attempting to switch the United States Courts off the track by running all the chancery and common law business of his people through the Probate Courts of the counties, the Judges of which are ignorant janizaries of his combination. Perhaps he even intended to organize through these lofty tribunals a system of injunctions, of the Barnard-Cardozo pattern, which should serve as checks and balances upon the paper Territorial authorities, or give him some color of law for such high-handed proceedings as he should be led to inaugurate in case of any further insubordination on the part of the United States authorities. But this mode of warfare has been forestalled by Judge Hawley, of the Second District, who has commenced enjoining the theological magistrates against pursuing any such course as they had inaugurated.

Of course, there will be loud outcries in Utah, and, perhaps, some snivelling elsewhere over this attempt to coerce the consciences and override the religious convictions of the Mormons. All this can be spared. About one in three hundred of the male Mormons is able to set up and maintain a bawdy house for his own accommodation and for the defilement of society. Of course, it is convenient to call this sort of thing piety. The question is whether the people of the United States are so green and callow as to regard unbridled lust a religious conviction in Utah, but a vice and a pest everywhere else. If Brigham wants to get up a fight on this issue now, let him try it. He will never do so. When the crisis comes he will skulk back to the Lion House with no end of Pecksniffian reproaches upon his "persecutors," but there will not be a drop of blood spilled nor the smell of fire on any of his garments.

THE KU-KLUX CONVICTIONS.

Eight persons have been convicted before the United States District Court of North Carolina of a conspiracy. The trial was under the act of Congress of 1871, and though the parties have been convicted of conspiracy, it is not so clear what the particular conspiracy was of which they have been found guilty. Mr. James W. Justice was taken from his house at midnight for the purpose of being murdered; one of his captors, however, interfered, and he was let off with a most terrible punishment, accompanied with threats of future death in case he did not change his political sentiments. At the time he was beaten he was told that he was beaten for having voted ten months previously for a certain person for Congress. The indictment charged a conspiracy to deprive Justice of his right to vote for a member of Congress, and with a conspiracy to beat him for having supported the election of a particular person to Congress. Having proved, upon the testimony of accomplices, that the beating was done by command of the Order, the prosecution claimed that every member of the Order was equally guilty of the conspiracy as those who did the violence, and that the oath of the Order was itself proof of a conspiracy against the rights of colored men to vote for members of Congress. The great struggle was to obtain a verdict of conviction against those members of the Order who were not participants in the violence, that it might be established that, "being a member of the invisible empire is a crime,"—the crime of conspiracy.

The Court, Judge Bond, ruled for the prosecution upon all the points of law. The jury convicted those who committed the assault, and acquitted the others, refusing to recognize membership alone as proof of conspiracy. The parties were not indicted for the assault; they were indicted for a conspiracy to prevent voting, and the evidence of the conspiracy was beating him ten months after the election at which he had voted. Other trials are yet to take place.

OLCOTT—MURPHY.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a report from Colonel Henry S. Olcott, Special Commissioner of the War Department to investigate frauds in army contracts, upon the transactions of Collector Murphy, of New York, as a contractor to furnish hats to the soldiers during the war. The *Tribune* sums up Colonel Olcott's report and the accompanying testimony as follows:

"The mass of evidence the Colonel presents is a demonstration (1) that Mr. Murphy was guilty of the grossest frauds in the delivery of shoddy hats and caps to the government; (2) that these frauds were intentional [illegible] ... We do not propose to quit. This shoddy contractor, swollen with robberies from our soldiers, and backed by all the power of an administration that has honestly trusted him, has had his clutch on the throat of the Republican party in New York long enough. [illegible]"

The New York *Times* retorts that Colonel Olcott is a worthless scamp, and that his report and testimony were reviewed by General Dix and Messrs. Strebeigh and Hurlbut, and the charges against Murphy pronounced groundless by them; to which the *Tribune* replies that this supplementary report was procured by mutilating the records of the War Department and hiring witnesses to absent themselves.

We do not undertake to decide the main question at issue, but, as to the character of Colonel Olcott, we happen to know that he was esteemed, during the period of his services as Special Commissioner for the investigation of frauds in army contracts, a very capable, upright, and efficient officer—that he possessed the entire confidence of Secretary Stanton and Assistant Secretary Watson—that he unearthed the stupendous frauds perpetrated by Solomon Kohnstamm and procured his conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary—and that he was in a general way a terror to evil-doers in those times. It is impossible for those who know him to suppose that he was actuated by either malice or avarice in making his report against Murphy and his hat contract. He certainly stands as high as ex-Senator Morgan, whom the New York *Times* is always thrusting forward as the model of all political virtue, for he never entered into a bargain with Fernando Wood to get Andrew Johnson to appoint a notorious character as Collector of Internal Revenue for Brooklyn, whereby he straightway became food for a petit jury and was sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

The Illinois *State Register* seems to be greatly afflicted because the only specific demands for the repeal of the tariff duties in the Republican platform relate to coal and salt. It would have been better pleased, no doubt, if tea and coffee had been added to the list, those being the articles on which the Democracy, and especially the *State Register*, have been most clamorous for a repeal of tariff duties.

The reason why tea and coffee were not added to the list is that the principle laid down in the Republican platform looks to a reduction of those duties "which add but slightly to the revenue of the country, but tax heavily its labor and productive interests." The duties on tea and coffee add largely to the revenues of the country—more than sixteen millions in gold per annum. Whatever tax is paid upon them goes into the public Treasury. The taxes upon wool and salt produce scarcely one-tenth of the revenue that is yielded by tea and coffee, and yet they constitute quite as large a burden upon its labor and productive interests. Is it not better, in reducing taxes, to begin with those which are most burdensome in proportion to the revenue they yield?

The Iroquois *Times* says:

"That the State Convention should have, directly or indirectly, permitted itself, even by implication, to endorse President Grant's aspirations for a renomination, we most sincerely regret."

We do not understand that the convention has, directly or indirectly, endorsed President Grant's aspirations for a renomination, if he has such aspirations. This not being a Presidential year, it would have been most unwise and untimely to have put forward any candidate for that office, or to have endorsed anybody's aspirations. It would have been, in fact, usurping a function belonging to the next State Convention—not delegated by the people to this convention, and neither exercised or attempted to be exercised by it. Out of the five hundred delegates to this convention not one attempted or suggested so gross an impropriety.

It is announced from Spain that the Republicans of that country "have resolved to maintain an expectant attitude." This, we may be allowed to remark, is a very becoming attitude, and one which is occupied not only by most of the Republicans, but by nearly all the crowned heads of Europe. While the Spanish Republicans are expectant of a reaction in their favor, young King Amadeus must be equally expectant of a poniard in his back, a hand grenade in his coach, or a pronunciamiento in his morning paper; and, while these expectancies are prevalent in Spain, people and potentates in other countries are equally expectant. France is expectant of a collapse of Thiers. Thiers is expectant of sealed proposals from the various Emperors and Dukes out of employment and desiring a situation. These, in turn, are at least expectant of all for they have nothing to do but to expect. At the same time, Gortschakoff is expectant of an opportunity for war, the Pope is expectant of a summons to join his predecessors in St. Peter's chair, England is expectant of a Ministerial crisis, a Battle of Dorking, or a new Fenian raid, and so on around the circle. Let the Spanish Republicans maintain their "expectant attitude" and they will not lack for company.

General Crook's method of proceeding against the fiends of the Apache tribe seems to be a very effective one. His plan is, first to halt the Peace Commissioners several hundred miles in the rear; next to allow the volunteers to hunt gold, as well as redskins; and finally to set one tribe of Apaches to hunting another tribe. The last report states that one of these sub-tribes called Caytoer's Apaches, has already rendered valuable assistance in the war on another sub-tribe, and that the White Mountain Apaches are about to tender their aid in the same patriotic undertaking. This is good; and when Caytoer's Apaches and the White Mountain Apaches shall have succeeded in eating up all the other Apaches—if they cannot themselves be tamed—let them be induced, by some means, to eat each other up, and all will be well.

If the editor of the Peoria *Transcript* had been successful in his endeavor to get on the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican State Convention he would have been better qualified to tell what happened in the committee-room. To tell what transpired in a committee-room it is necessary first to have been inside of it. The member of the committee for the Fifth Congressional District was Hon. John H. Bryant, of Bureau County. If the *Transcript* wants to know what took place in the committee, Mr. Bryant is the proper person for it to apply to.

The Republican State Conventions of New York and Massachusetts meet to-day.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John T. Hall, the champion skater of Central Illinois, committed suicide near Dowe's Station, on the 17th inst.

—The store of L. R. Read & Son, at Blackberry Station, Kane County, was entered, on Tuesday night of last week, by burglars, who blew open the safe and stole therefrom $600 in money and United States bonds and $3,000 in notes. They took, besides, a considerable quantity of silk and cotton goods, and there is no clue to the burglars as yet.

IOWA.

At Hampton, Franklin County, last week, as a lad named Charles Mitchell was running his horse at full speed with other boys, a cow crossed his path, and a collision occurred which piled horse, cow, and boy in one heap in the road. The lad was so badly hurt that he died soon after.

WISCONSIN.

The steam sawmills of Weston, Kingston & Co., at Necedah, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at about $30,000; no insurance.

—The *Fond du Lac Reporter* says it is asserted among hop-growers that the yards that were poorest tended and allowed to go to grass and weeds, this year, yielded the best, and were free from lice. Samuel Elliot, of *Fond du Lac*, had about two acres that were not poled, and his best hops were in that part of his yard.

—The following letter explains itself:

"BEAVER DAM, Sept. 21.

"*United States Pension Agent:*

"SIR: I would like to have my name dropped off the pension roll. My injury has improved so much that I can attend to my business without much trouble. I do not want to be a burden to the government any longer.

"WILLIAM VOSS.

"Private Co. E, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers."

INDIANA.

A family of seventeen persons entered the fair at Marion on a family ticket.

—On Monday of last week a man living seven miles from Crown Point came to town to get a barrel of drinking water.

—The Rushville *Republican* says three things are needed in that place: "A big freshet to wash away the filth, a big revival, and more quinine."

MINNESOTA.

A St. Paul paper says that "there is another hitch in the improvement operations at St. Anthony Falls. The stockholders of the Water Power companies agree to expend $20,000 more in completing the apron, in case the $100,000 for the preservation of the falls was subscribed. But the company is doing nothing; valuable time is being lost, as the work on the apron cannot be prosecuted during the cold weather; and the whole affair is liable to break up and go out at one moment in high water."

—The New Ulm *Pionendeier* states that the debt contracted by Brown County, in the trial of the Liscomb and Campbell murderers, will amount to $9,000. Some of the trials took place in Redwood County, which has a claim of about $3,500, and Nicollet County has a claim of about an equal amount, while Brown and Blue Earth have expended $3,500 to $4,000. As the county in which the murders took place is liable to pay all expenses, even in a change of venue, the whole debt comes on Brown County. This falls heavily on that county, and the *Pionendeier*, therefore, makes an appeal to the State to step in and relieve it of the debt.

MISSOURI.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* makes that city one of the wealthiest cities in the West. It claims that, with a population of 35,000, it has a property valuation of $30,000,000, or nearly $1,000 to each inhabitant, man, woman, and child.

OHIO.

There is a gentleman now living in Zanesville, at the age of 87, who was born when his father was 78 years old. He is anxious to know if there is another person living whose father was born 165 years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oil City *Daily Derrick* is the name of the latest addition to Pennsylvania journalism.

—There is a candle in the Vatican composed of 2,700 pounds of wax.

—A man in Maine recently committed suicide by locking himself into his house, setting fire to it, and suffering himself to be burned to death.

—Wardrobe rooms for ladies and gentlemen have been established at the principal railroad depot in Vienna, where transient travelers can wash and dress and leave their packages.

—There is a war between the street Arabs of Charleston and the street cars. The former steal rides, and the conductors of the latter snatch hats as collateral security for fares. At last accounts the Arabs had the best of it, by making their raids bareheaded.

—Society in Port Jervis, N. Y., has a ghastly way of enjoying itself. On Friday evening last a hop was given at a hotel, the back stoop of which opens into a graveyard. A platform was made, extending from the stoop out among the graves, and there the party spent the night in dancing.

—A Georgia negro thought he would economise by sending his son to school and then make the boy teach him. The plan worked well until the young teacher, following the custom of the seminary in which he was taught, gave the old man a thrashing for spelling dog d-o-r-g, and then the latter became disgusted and ran away.

—An English medical journal publishes a warning against the wearing of green kid gloves. It has been observed in several cases that the hands of those wearing gloves of this color soon become covered with an eruption which physicians find hard to cure, as the poison seems to enter the system. Upon analysis, it has been found that the green used for dyeing the kid contains arsenic.

—There are now under construction for the British Government, at the various public and private dock-yards, twenty-one ships, which may be classified as under: One iron screw frigate, cased with wood; two turret ships, armor plated, three double screw iron armor plated turret ships; one iron screw frigate, sheathed with wood; one iron-clad ram, [illegible], five composite gunboats, and four double-screw composite gun vessels.

—The substitution of slate for box-wood for engraving has been lately found to be both economical and efficient for the desired purpose. Especially is it adapted for engraving in relief. It is stated that white blocks of slate are easily cut, they will wear as well as electrotypes, and furnish over 100,000 sharp impressions without loss of detail. The plates are not affected by oil or water, do not vary with temperature, and never become warped, which is the grand fault with box-wood under certain conditions.

—The Anti-Masonic Society of Vermont recently held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring that they will support the laws of the State which are designed to suppress secret societies, and will oppose all attempts to repeal them, as they consider all secret societies, of whatever form or designation, as hostile to republican institutions, and dangerous to our civil and religious liberties. It was reported that the association is increasing in numbers, and will probably soon exceed, in this respect, any of the secret orders of the State.

—Among the most curious of the spoils brought back from Kang-hoa, Corea, by the second French expedition in 1866, were a series of folding white marble tablets, encased in gilt metal, highly chased, and edged with a crimson silk damask, with gilt inscriptions incised in the marble. They were found in the temple of the royal residence. The execution of these tablets resembles more a work of classic art than the production of a people supposed to have only the tastes of barbarians. The inscriptions were in the written characters common in China and Japan, and were found to be a code of moral law. The library of Kang-hoa was also brought to Paris. It consisted of three hundred volumes.

—In the discussion on the army which have been frequent in England of late, the want has often been experienced of a word to express the male population of the country fit for military service. Some industrious delver into dictionaries of days gone by has, however, discovered that there is, or rather was, such a word in the English language. This is the term "magrel," frequently used, it seems, in the sixteenth century. One of Earl Granville's predecessors in the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports writes, in 1587, to Queen Mary that "The country was never in a worse position for manred" and (war) furniture.

—Oregon statisticians are puzzled to obtain data for an estimate of the lumber trade of that region, which has grown immensely within the last decade, and increases steadily. A recent enumeration of the sawmills employed, but which does not pretend to be full, gives 130 mills, of which number 115 are run by steam and 15 by water power. The total daily capacity of the mills is 1,200,000 feet of lumber. One will turn out 3,000,000 feet of lumber per week. This estimate does not include a number of mills on the Washington Territory side of the Columbia River, which supply many vessels engaged in the Oregon lumber trade.

—San Francisco hopes for a great trade in ivory, a late vessel from Alaska having brought a cargo of fossil ivory from that "icy domain." So far as explored the banks of the streams of Alaska abound in fossil ivory. The marshes adjacent are full of bones and tusks of ancient elephants, many sticking out of the mud like stumps. A member of the Alaska Fur Company affirms that there is ivory enough on the Yukon River to supply the commerce of the world for 100 years. Whether this ivory region extends across the North American continent or is confined to the country between the Pacific and the mountain range is not yet determined.

—Koenigsberg, in Northeastern Prussia, where the Asiatic cholera is reported to prevail with unusual virulence, is a fortified city and the second capital of the old kingdom, and also capital of the government and circle of Koenigsberg. It is situated at the northeastern terminus of a railway running from Berlin, from which it is 238 miles distant. Koenigsberg was formerly the capital of Prussia proper, and contains of [illegible] and the town proper, which is situated on an island in the river Pregel, five miles from where it empties into the Frische-Haff, an extensive lagoon of the Baltic. Communication is kept up between the main shore and the island by means of seven wooden bridges. The island is so low and swampy that the houses are all built upon piles. The buildings are of an ancient description; the royal castle was built in 1257, and the cathedral was erected in 1333, which contains the tombs of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order of Knights, and of the Dukes of Prussia. Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, was crowned at Koenigsberg in 1701, and William I. was crowned here on October 18, 1861, with ceremonies of an antiquated and feudal character. The population of Koenigsberg, in 1867, was 106,296. From the soil surrounding Koenigsberg the great mortality attendant upon the cholera is not surprising. The Frische-Haff, into which the Pregel empties, is fifty-seven miles long and five miles broad, with an average depth of twelve feet. The Pregel has a bar across its mouth, with a depth of water of ten feet. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants of the country surrounding Koenigsberg would seem particularly susceptible to attacks of the cholera.

PERSONAL.

Miss Harriet W. Terry, of New Haven, has accepted the position of Lady Principal at Vassar College. This lady is a sister of Major General Terry.

—Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has lately got possession of an old English chair, made in London about 1630, expressly for Governor John Winthrop, and used by him while he was Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. It is still in running order, and has been placed among many other family relics, including family portraits which date back to 1600.

—The new Professor of Engineering at West Point, in place of the late Dennis H. Mahan, who committed suicide last week, is to be Captain Peter S. Michie, of the Engineer Corps, at present Instructor of Philosophy at the Military Academy. Captain Michie was appointed to West Point from Cincinnati.

—The Duchess of St. Albans, whose death was announced by cable a few days ago, was the youngest and most charming lady of her rank in England. She died in her second confinement, the first having been attended by peculiarly melancholy circumstances, inasmuch as her father, General the Hon. Charles Grey, lay dying in an adjoining apartment.

—An American writing from Geneva, Switzerland, says: "Coming on the lake the other day, I saw General Anderson and family. The General is on his last legs, or what is left of his legs at all, since he has to be carried, and I, as an American, am ashamed to say he is so poor that he can not afford to hire a servant to take care of him. His wife, who is perfectly devoted to him, is obliged to do everything. She has a family of four children and they all live on his half pay."

—Dr. Stearns, a New Haven dentist, who was wanted, the other day, before the United States Court at Hartford, to answer for an infringement on a patent, resisted the officers with all his strength at the depot, yelling like a madman. He was finally put upon the train by force, when he justified his extraordinary conduct on the ground that a spirit had informed him that the train was to be wrecked by an accident. He went on the train, nevertheless, and it wasn't wrecked either.

—The cable brings intelligence of the death of the Chief Justice of India from the effects of the wounds inflicted upon him by a native. There are three Chief Justices in India—the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, K. B., of the Bengal Presidency; the Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, K. B., of the Madras Presidency, and the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Knt., of the Bombay Presidency. Sir R. Couch is probably the Chief Justice referred to, as he was chief of the Law Department of the principal Presidency in India.

—The Lord Bishop of Canada, the Right Rev. Benj. Cronyn, D.D., died Sept. 22, at London. He was aged 69 years, and was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, when only 18 years of age, and studied for the Church. After being ordained Deacon, he proceeded to England and officiated for some months as curate at the Diocese of Chester. Returning to Ireland he accepted a curacy in the County of Longford, which he filled for six years. In 1832 he came to Canada, and was immediately appointed to the London District. In 1857 one portion of the western province being constituted into the Bishopric of Huron, he was appointed the first Bishop.

—The Rev. Henry C. Longnecker, who died a few days ago, at his residence in Lehigh County, Pa., was born on April 17, 1820, in Cumberland County, Pa. During the Mexican war he served as Lieutenant and Adjutant, and on his return was elected District Attorney of Lehigh County. In 1851 he was delegate to the Democratic State Convention for nominating Judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1854 was delegate to a Democratic State Convention. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, and in 1858 was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served until March 4, 1861. At the breaking out of the rebellion he became Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and commanded a brigade in Western Virginia during the campaign of 1861. He subsequently commanded a brigade of infantry at the battle of Antietam. In 1867 he was appointed Associate Judge of Lehigh County.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Kane County, Ill., have nominated George F. Lewis for Treasurer, and — Kendall for Surveyor.

—In Cedar County, Iowa, Mrs. Hannah Bean declines the nomination for County Superintendent offered her by the Democrats.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* publishes the following letter from Mr. Dawes:

"SYRACUSE, New York, Sept. 21.

"I had to-day that I cannot reach home till Monday, and am sorry that I cannot help personally in the great work, every true Republican in [illegible] ... H. L. DAWES."

—A Boston letter has the following: [illegible]

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: [illegible]

[illegible]

Rev. W. H. Milburn Returns to the Methodist Church.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20, 1871.

Right Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, D. D., Bishop of Vermont:

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: For reasons which seemed weighty and sufficient, I determined, in 1864, to quit Methodism, and to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church; and was ordained Deacon in 1865, and Presbyter in 1866, by your venerated and beloved predecessor, the great and good Bishop Hopkins. As I have since then removed my canonical residence from Vermont, I address this communication to you, right reverend sir, as my Bishop. A connection of seven years with your Church has satisfied me that I made a mistake in entering it. When a man finds that he has taken a false step, the only right course left him is to retrace his way. I therefore propose to return to the communion of my fathers, in which I was born and nurtured, and in which I hope to end my days. In taking farewell of your branch of the Church I cannot forbear to express my grateful sense of the numberless acts of kindness which I have received from many of her Bishops, clergy, and laity; nor can I withhold the statement that within her pale I have met many of the most sweet, noble and Godly men and women it has ever been my happiness to know. Unspeakably precious are the treasures which I have found in the daily use of the book of "Common Prayer;" and I trust that the fellowship begun with so many of your people with whom I have taken sweet counsel, is interrupted here, may be renewed in that world where I, who for so many years have walked beneath a darkened sun, hope to see the King in His beauty, and to behold the land that is very far off. I trust that the manifold good influences which I have received during my stay in the Protestant Episcopal Church will abide with me forever; and that my character may be quickened and hallowed by the beautiful examples of piety which I have seen within her pale. But as one advances in years he finds it hard to form new attachments, and the heart turns with irrepressible longing to the friends and associations of earlier days. Nothing has obliterated, nothing can obliterate, my deep and yearning love of Methodism, the Spiritual Mother, who, under God, bred and made me what I am.

With the utmost respect for yourself, and sentiments of lifelong affection for many dear and cherished friends whose ecclesiastical connection I am quitting, I beg leave herewith to tender my resignation of the ministry in your church, and to subscribe myself, right reverend and dear sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. MILBURN.

BOSTON.

Butler and the Republican Convention.

His Determination and Others' Indifference.

Massachusetts "Not so Very Respectable."

What it is to be Her Governor.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

I never met an intelligent gentleman from any other State who does not express surprise—*first*, that there is any prospect that General Butler will be chosen Governor of Massachusetts; *second*, that he now represents the Essex District. Nay, I meet a good many people in this city, of the kind who never go beyond Franklin street or State street, who express the same surprise. "Franklin street" means the dry goods business; "State street" means finance. If I had said "Pearl street," it would mean leather. Now, the leather-dealers have to do with the interior, and with men and women of many names and classes. They know something of public opinion, therefore, and are not apt to be surprised at any of its results.

Now, I certainly hope that General Butler will not be the next Governor of Massachusetts. But none the less am I conscious that at the present moment his chances are better than those of any other candidate. It is just like the state of the odds when the field is large on the race-course. The odds will be against any individual horse, but the favorite will be vastly ahead of any of those lower on the trotting books. In this case there is no doubt that, while the odds are against General Butler, he is, none the less, quite at the head of the field.

Now comes in the intelligent stranger who reads the newspapers, and knows comparatively little of public opinion, and says, "How is this possible, in a State of intelligent people, like Massachusetts?"

The answer is, first, that General Butler wants to be Governor of Massachusetts, and that, strictly speaking, nobody else wants to be, except Dr. Loring, and that he is so placed that he cannot do much about it—nor would it help him if he did.

Why should an average man of sense and decency want to be Governor of Massachusetts? The place is, as anyone knows who knows our constitution, simply a very laborious head-clerkship, involving constant daily drudgery, personal attention to details, kicks and abuse beyond measure, very hard work, no pay to speak of, and no honor unless it come to a man unsolicited. I heard a clergyman, the other day, speak of getting an idiot into the idiots' home; and he said he wrote a note to Governor Claflin about it, who gave the requisite orders, and with his own hand, wrote the note of reply. More than this, this detail was necessary. Please to remember that there are some twenty large State charitable institutions, regarding which the Governor has to acquaint himself with the detail of work—not, indeed, in all cases signing the orders for admission and discharge, but yet he must maintain a personal knowledge of their affairs. Please to remember that the charities are not the largest branch of administration, and you will see what a dog's life the man has to lead who means to do the duty.

On the other hand, he has singularly little patronage, authority, or, indeed, influence. With the exception of his military duties, what he does is done with the advice and consent of the Council—a body which he does not name and cannot control. Worse than this, the jealousy of the Governor's influence is so great that the Legislature of Massachusetts, as a rule, tends to baulk the Governor, as such. In Governor Andrew's dynasty, though he was the favorite of the people through and through, his Legislature was always trying to block his wheels. When he had a truly important measure to carry through, his most intimate advisers were in the habit of consulting with the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives—showing them that his measure had not been proposed, and then carrying it on its own merits through a Legislature which did not suspect its real origin.

In this state of things, few men care a great deal about being Governor of Massachusetts, in time of quiet,—few men, I mean, of the position and character that anybody here would think of. Just now nobody in the Republican party wants to be Governor, except, as I have said, Dr. Loring and General Butler.

With reference to the first named of these gentlemen, I suppose ninety-nine hundredths of your readers would say, "Who in thunder is Dr. Loring?" That is, that three-fourths of the people not trained to politics in Massachusetts would have said twelve months ago. And that is the real reason he cannot be Governor. The fact that he was a Democrat through the war—having in early life been a rampant anti-slavery nullification—is another reason. Nobody likes too many changes.

There is left General Butler, who does want to be Governor, and who means to be. He wants to be enough to keep his five secretaries writing at his office, and his private telegraph telegraphing in his interest—and to speak himself, every night, in his own cause, with his own very telling oratory. I noticed, yesterday, that every corner in this city was blazing with bills inviting labor to vote for Butler delegates. Somebody had been willing to pay for the printing and circulation of those posters. There was no counter bill-sticking, so far as I saw; because nobody else cares enough for success in the matter to pay for bill-sticking. There are a great many men who hope General Butler will not be Governor; but there is nobody whose private business it is to pay money into his own pocket to see that he shall not be. So soon as there is a candidate opposed to him, of course, all this will be changed. But this candidate, if he is to succeed in Massachusetts, must represent an idea. And it is easy to say what that idea must be. There are living in this State sixty or eighty thousand men who have lugged muskets up and down in the late Confederacy at the time of the late unpleasantness; and they and not so many nights in their campaigning, without pretty stiff resolves that they would, some day or other, have their reward—if you like, their vengeance—in compensation for every discomfort which they were enduring. They had, and they have, no notion of a rose-water result of the war. Till this generation of men is under ground, the candidate who will best satisfy them is the man who best represents the idea of stern and unyielding hatred to that which made the war necessary, and to those who were responsible for it. So you hear no speech of General Butler's which does not bear testimony that he hanged a rebel once, and that if he has a chance he will hang one again.

For the Republicans or the Democrats, or anybody else, to bring forward a candidate simply on the ground of general respectability, without recognizing this under-flowing current of determined hatred of the late Confederacy, is to reject the element most vigorous and active in the canvass. Voters in Massachusetts, as everywhere else, are moved by sympathies and other influences. The larger part of them, I mean, do not seek clerkships for themselves, or their wives, or their sisters. Yet it must be confessed that of twenty or thirty names, which have been suggested as the names of people who "would do" for candidates for Governor, not more than one or two would in the least command the enthusiasm of the men who are, after all, the largest body of voters.

As I write, it seems pretty clear that in the Republican nominating convention no candidate thus far named will have anything like a majority of the delegates. What may turn up before it meets nobody can say. What is certain is, that while a great many men are determined that General Butler shall not have the nomination, and shall not be Governor, he is determined that he shall, and whether he has it or not, and that no other man in this world is looking out with the same determination. I am no prophet, but I hazard this suggestion—that if a fair ballot show, that no candidate now named has a larger preponderance of votes, the convention will be wise if it drops them all, if it finds the name of some public man, well-known in national politics, completely identified with the principles which overthrew the rebellion—whose name will mean that it means nothing but that. Such a man could be certainly chosen Governor by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

People say they wonder that a State so eminently "respectable" as Massachusetts should for a moment consider General Butler's proposals, which are certainly not maidenly. Did you ever hear the story of the boy who was asked by his father what profession he would choose, and of the decision he made when he found what a profession was?

He said he thought he would be a man of all work, to do family chores.

You can easily understand how such a functionary excites the interest and controls the sympathy of boys.

"But, Walter," said his [illegible] mother; "don't you want to be a gentleman—don't you want to be respectable?"

"Not so very respectable," said Young America, and I look at things, I believe it speaks for Young America in general. Truly yours, [illegible]

Shooting Affray in Rochelle, Ill.

From the Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter.

On Monday evening, the 18th, at about 8 o'clock, the busy inhabitants of the fast little city in the corner of the county were startled by the noise of several revolver shots in succession, and the news that Captain Pike was dangerously wounded in the affray, and was lying in an insensible condition at Weitstein's jewelry store spread hurriedly through the town.

The parties to this terrible tragedy are Fred. W. Pike, who, during the late war, held a Captaincy in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and Spencer Harpending, a salesman in the dry goods house of Leggenecker & Stinker,—and, as fully explaining the case, we might mention that "There's a lady in the case."

The Captain has lately returned from the far West, where he has been sojourning during the past few months, and on arriving at home was greeted by stories of improper intimacies having existed between Mr. Harpending and his wife in his absence. Whether these stories be true or not, "Spence" was generally considered a possessor of many of those traits of character so characteristic of a Lothario, and the husband's suspicions were aroused by sundry circumstances within his own memory. On Monday he went to Dixon with the avowed intention, it is said, of taking the life of this destroyer of his domestic peace. Not till evening had he found a favorable opportunity, and summoned courage to begin the execution of his murderous design. At about 8 o'clock he entered the store where Harpending is employed, and, leaving that gentleman behind the counter near the door, advanced to the centre of the room. Knowing his probable objects, Harpending quickly made his escape through the front door and hastened across the street, followed by Pike, who fired at him several times, hitting him in the arm. From the street he quickly followed by Pike, to Weitstein's jewelry store, and into the back end, where, with his revolver, he was compelled by Harpending dashed into close upon him. In store, run through to refuge in a little alcove, shutting the door, locked, followed by the door and with his pursuer. Pike forced himself in, the extremity he sought ending, discharged his apartment partly taking effect in the arm, the store, and as Pike fired a shot without effect, the door, Harpending with his opponent seizing the shot, his making use of his weapon, adversary, being succeeded in firing another shot, grappled and struck the side of the head below the temple and felled him to the floor. Two shots were fired by Harpending which being disengaged, each of which took effect.

The wounded man was placed on a lounge in the store, where he received medical attention. By many he was thought to be in a dying condition, and a messenger was dispatched to convey the terrible news to Mrs. Pike. The wife's expression of anguish on beholding the mangled and bloody form of her husband was most affecting. As soon as practicable Pike was taken to the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Homan Morgan, living about nine miles this side of Rochelle, where he is being carefully attended, and on Wednesday it was thought that he was likely to recover; but as yet he holds life by a very precarious tenure.

Captain Pike on his return, after the close of the war was married to Miss Adele Morgan, daughter of Homan Morgan, Esq. He carried on a farm for several years, but about a year ago having traded his farm for a town residence, removed to Rochelle with his family.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Important Meeting—Eloquent Appeal to the People—Speedy Action Promised.

From the New York Times, Sept. 23.

The Committee of Seventy had a very full session yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Henry G. Stebbins presided, assisted by the Vice President, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, with Mr. Roswell D. Hatch as Secretary. Soon after the meeting was called to order several members alluded to the mutterings of impatience that were heard among the community, and said that it tended to show that the people were terribly in earnest now, and would not be tampered with. In reply it was stated that the work was going bravely on, and promised the most complete success. Precipitate action, they said, might spoil everything. There is a crafty foe to be attacked, said a very eloquent gentleman, and he is well supplied with the best of all munitions of war in a full exchequer. The Ring is more extensive than is generally known, and includes not only the worthy trio, Hall, Tweed, and Sweeney, but extends its influence over the bench, the bar, the workshop, and the mercantile community. All, they say, are interested in screening the fraudulent transactions, and will spare neither money nor influence to hide their guilt. The committee must of necessity proceed cautiously, taking care to make no failure. A few days more and they positively promise that they will be ready for as vigorous action as even the most impatient may desire. After a brief discussion, the following committees were appointed:

On Law, with the especial object in view of selecting able counsel to represent the Committee of Seventy—Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, and William M. Fliess.

On Legislation—Ex-Governor Salomon, ex-Judge James Emott, Hon. G. C. Barrett, W. Sherman, H. N. Beers, Samuel B. Ruggles, Simon Stern, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, General John A. Dix, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, H. G. Stebbins, and Roswell D. Hatch, the three last named being members ex-officio.

The following address of the Committee of Seventy, prepared by a special committee of which Hon. S. M. Ruddy was Chairman, and was adopted yesterday after noon by the former committee, as its appeal to the people of this State:

On the 4th of this month the people of the city of New York assembled at Cooper Institute, to give expression to their universal indignation that has been growing daily deeper against corrupt municipal officials. As this expression was deliberate and not spasmodic, it was not completed by the proceedings of the most earnest and enthusiastic meeting held in this city since 1861. Our best citizens, of both parties, felt that the hour had come when all lawful means must be used to redeem the city from plunderers, and to restore her drooping credit. As the most effectual method of carrying out their purpose, a Committee of Seventy was appointed, which now, as a result of its work, addresses the people of this State, and calls upon them to do their share toward effecting a thorough and complete reform.

What we have done here is known through the public press. What may and should be done elsewhere we propose to suggest, and from the standpoint of the wholly non-partisan movement which we represent. And at the outset we must say that from the time of our appointment to the present this committee has not misrepresented the sentiment of the meeting which called it into being. Some of the members of this committee have been known by reputation to every intelligent voter of the State for many years, and their words will not be doubted when they say—as do all the committee—that they have in all their deliberations faithfully represented the non-partisan spirit of the great body of citizens who are coöperating in the spoken men and agents. Not one word has been uttered in our most confidential intercourse that could be construed into proof of the slightest desire to use the power of this committee for any partisan end. We should have been not only false to a most sacred trust, but untrue to the inspiration that has daily come to us from the earnest support of both Democrats and Republicans, had we failed to realize the nature of the righteous revolution which has brought us to the front.

We have not so failed, but have given all the aid in our power to the honest members of the party which is dominant here, and which is peculiarly humiliated by scoundrels who have assumed an honored party name as a cover for their villainy. We appeal to the people of this State to save the State from the possibility of another such degradation as has fallen on Manhattan and the westernmost and northernmost corners of New York. It lies easily in your power to assert the honest manhood that ought to prevail in both parties that no such Legislatures as those of the last few years will be possible during the rest of this century. No private business, no partisan end, can be so important to any right-minded citizen as the plain duties that devolve on him by these deplorable revelations. Until nominations for the Legislature cannot succeed, and are not likely to be made, in any district where honest men are alive and awake to the issues of this campaign. The money that has been accumulated from the spoils of the metropolis will be poured out like water to procure the election of purchasable legislators, but it will be spent in vain wherever the people are aroused by a few earnest leaders. All the wealth of our city cannot bribe a thoroughly awakened people or divert them from their purpose. Whether aroused by the treason that is bold and armed, or by the meaner and lowlier treason that makes the ballot a farce, law an instrument of fraud, and courts of justice a snare, the people are equal to the demand, and their loyalty and honesty are sure to conquer.

A free and active and prosperous people like ours will submit to many evils in their government, but there is no power on earth that is so irresistible or so fatal to wrong-doers as the public opinion which is sure to be aroused by successive and growing enormities.

The fountain can rise no higher than its source. When the people are apathetic and demagogues and selfish schemers make a business of politics, there is no force to sustain our officials above the low level of ordinary temptation. But bring to bear the moral power of ten actively righteous men in every Assembly District, and it would so raise the tone of local politics that no bad man could get his head high enough above the surface to command the support of either party.

Official corruption has grown up as the result of the necessarily enormous expenses of a gigantic war, of an inflated currency, of the magnificent chances offered to private ambitions, of stock and gold gambling, and of a universally spread passion for sudden wealth and idle display. It is an evil which has afflicted both parties, and dragged them down from the high principles that gave them origin. Honest and earnest patriots will feel the common woes and humiliations that have been brought on us by the representatives of both parties and will be ashamed to a doubly bitter hatred of the Adams that are in their own camp, and that have dragged their own banners in the mire of corruption.

In this city, where one political party has had unchecked rule for so many years, and where millions could be stolen from the taxpayers without imposing extra burdens that were felt as onerous by a wealthy constituency, it is not strange that prevailing corruption should have broken out in aggravated forms, nor that all the evil elements in our community should have finally been combined into an apparently irresistible phalanx. No such mass of bad material was elsewhere to be found awaiting such a masterly alliance of corrupt leaders to develop all its resources of evil. Ignorance furnished ready tools of a combination that included a political craft worthy of a departed Machiavelli, an adroitness of advocacy that was effective in spite of occasional buffooneries, a coarse brutality of power that awed and inspired ruffians and low cunning, and sort of cunning that was the combination of all of the uncultivated. Given these elements, opportunities, and leaders, and the natural result was the Ring, which, until lately, has robbed and stolen itself into power, which has bought Legislatures, controlled Governors, corrupted newspapers, packed courts of justice, violated the ballot-box, threatened all forms of civil and religious liberty, awed the timid rich, bribed the toiling masses, and cajoled respectable citizens, and which has finally grown so strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which it believed to be inert, voiceless, and powerless to stay its aggressions or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice.

But you of the country must help us. This is your duty as truly as it is our own. We are your hands and feet in this matter, and we are burdened with taxes you have to pay us the more for doing your business. The corruption of our municipal government would not have grown to its present gigantic proportions, and could not have been sustained, but for the corruption in the Legislature. The Ring has the aid of certain bribable members of the Legislature chosen by the rural districts. You must help us in an effort to purify our political life, and the one effectual measure by which you can contribute to our relief is to elect honest men only to the next Legislature. If our city is discharged of the pestilent crew that now oppresses her, [illegible]

The names of the members of the committee were then read: [illegible]

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

GENERAL SIGEL ON THE RING.

Important Letter from General Sigel to the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward of New York.

From the New York Times, Sept. 22.

Under the auspices of the German-American Association of the Twenty-second Ward, a large and influential meeting of the German citizens of the district was held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Braun, in West Fifty-third street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs of the local government. Mr. Michael Groh was called on to preside.

General Sigel, who had been announced as one of the speakers, addressed the following letter to the meeting:

Mr. Aug. Hauser:

For reasons which I have already mentioned to you, I cannot be present at your assembly, [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the German-Americans of the Twenty-second Ward hail with satisfaction the results of the efforts made against our corrupt city government, and thanking the men and that portion of the public press which are engaged in it, and promising support to any legal measures tending to insure the punishment of the robbers, and that their punishment must be sure and certain, and they therefore demand their arrest before they can dispose of their plunder; that the Governor is expected not to remain inactive in the matter, and that the Legislature should enact measures to prevent a repetition of this condition of affairs, and that in the opinion a committee of the German element posed of the representatives of the different wards, should be called to take measures for joint and united action in questions of this kind.

Dr. Von Holst delivered an able address on the organization of an effectual reform movement, and was followed by several other speakers. The meeting then adjourned.

Reported Outrage in Bremond, Texas—The United States Flag Said to Have Been Torn Down and Burned.

The Brazos Weekly *Eagle*, published at Bryan, Texas, in its issue of September 10, asserts that on Tuesday night of the previous week the United States flag was torn down at a Republican meeting in Bremond, by the rebel Democracy, and burned in the street. It is difficult to classify the *Eagle* politically, [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

The Hickey Contempt Case Before the Supreme Court.

Proceedings in the Wilson Habeas Corpus Suit.

A Father Seeks to Reclaim His Child from its Aunt.

Yesterday's Record of Trials in the Criminal Court.

SUPREME COURT.

THE HICKEY CONTEMPT CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 26.—The arguments upon the case of Captain Hickey were delivered before the Supreme Court on Friday evening, and are briefly stated. Upon the part of the prisoner, it was contended that the powers of courts of limited or limited jurisdiction are derived from written law: either constitutional or statutory. That the Criminal Court of Cook County derives its power solely from the present constitution, and from that obtains jurisdiction only in cases of crimes committed in Cook County. That a proceeding by *habeas corpus* is a civil suit, cognizable only by courts of civil jurisdiction, and, consequently, that it has no power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*; that the power to issue the writ is exclusive in the Circuit and Superior Courts.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

—A correspondent has been figuring up the miles of existing telegraph wires. It appears there are 450,000 miles in Europe, 180,000 in America, 14,000 in India, 10,000 in Australia, 30,000 of submarine cable. Total, 684,000 miles, to which there is an addition being made at the rate of 100,000 miles per year.

MALE BERRY COFFEE.
MALE BERRY
JAVA COFFEE,
THE STRONGEST, RICHEST FLAVORED, AND MOST DELICIOUS COFFEE IN THE WORLD.
[illegible]
ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY.
BOSTON, MASS., [illegible]

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Inventors' Exhibition
AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, [illegible]

HOTELS.
Mr. David Hexter
[illegible]
PRESCOTT HOUSE,
New York City,
[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report for Seven Days—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor, the Mayor, presiding.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending September 23 was submitted. It set forth the following interesting facts and figures:

The number of deaths for the week ending September 23 was 156, the most fatal diseases, with the number of deaths resulting from them, being as follows: Cholera infantum, 21; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 16; diarrhoea, 11; dysentery, 3; fevers, 11; [illegible]

[illegible]

The report was ordered filed.

The Board then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Accidentally Drowned.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the dead-house, on the body of John Little, of Marlboro, Mass., who was found in the river at Van Buren street bridge on Saturday last. [illegible]

Chances for Hydrophobia.

During the last two or three days many suspected mad dogs have been roaming at large, and the [illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

How in a Saloon.

[illegible]

Human Nature.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

POLITICAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

CHICKEN-KILLING DOGS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1871.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report for Seven Days—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor, the Mayor, presiding.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending September 23 was submitted. It set forth the following interesting facts and figures:

The number of deaths for the week ending September 23 was 136, the most fatal diseases, with the number of deaths resulting from them, being as follows: Cholera infantum, 21; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 14; diarrhoea, 11; dysentery, 6; fevers, 11; inanition, 8; pneumonia, 6; tabes mesenterica, 5; teething, 5.

The number of deaths for the corresponding week in 1870 was 166, showing a decrease. During the present year, the total mortality was 157, showing an increase.

The report was ordered filed.

The board then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Accidentally Drowned.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the dead-house, on the body of John Little, of Marlboro, Mass., who was found in the river at Van Buren street bridge on Saturday last. His drowning was considered mysterious, and foul play was hinted at, but the evidence before the jury showed conclusively that his death was accidental. The bridge-tender, who saw him and two others cross the bridge on the morning of the 19th, and heard the splash occasioned by his falling in the water, was present. He is a Bohemian, and his statement, having been translated into English it was wholly mixed. It appears that the three men came across the bridge from west to east, and stopped in front of the bridge-tender's house. He and they had some words, and a man endeavoring to induce the deceased to go along with them, but he refused, broke away from them and ran west to the centre of the bridge. The two continued on down the east approach, and, when about a block off, the bridge-tender heard a splash in the water. Little, who was very drunk, having fallen over the railing. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Chances for Hydrophobia.

During the last two or three days many supposed mad dogs have been running at large, and no less than ten persons have been bitten by them. In each case the rabid cur has been pursued, but succeeded in making his escape. The police do not thoroughly enforce the ordinance in regard to unmuzzled dogs, and the animals are not generally provided for by the city. The following cases were reported yesterday:

Yesterday's Fires.

How in a Saloon.

Human Nature.

Announcements.

Meteorological.

Miscellaneous.

REAL ESTATE.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to say a few words on a question that is now attracting much attention, i. e., the best method for railroads to enter the city; and I am clearly of the opinion that the plan of a depressed track, suggested by Mr. W. B. Ogden in his late letter on the subject, is the best, not only for the present, but for the future.

In London, the largest city of the civilized world, where property has reached the highest value, and all plans have been tested, the last two that have been tried are the elevated track, carrying the road on massive masonry above the ordinary level of the house tops, and the depressed, but open, roadway. The latter plan is the less expensive of the two, and, at the same time, in my opinion, preferable.

...

Hoping that what I have said may help to solve this most important railroad problem, I am, yours respectfully, N.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The Museum Comedy Company commenced the week with two diverting pieces—"Simpson & Co." and "The Irish Lion,"—which have proved attractive to large and good audiences for two nights.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—General John L. Beveridge, State Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, has tendered his resignation, and it was received at the Executive Department to-day.

CHICKEN-KILLING DOGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When is the city dog law to be enforced?

PRAIRIE AVENUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1871.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at 10:30 this morning, Hon. R. M. Bishop presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Fuller.

Jno. H. Wise, of San Francisco, was admitted as a delegate from California.

The convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Obituary.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 16¾c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

While the demand for money is like market cannot be quoted active, there are indications of a gradual improvement in the call for loans, so that bankers are beginning to calculate on the prospective supply and demand during the fall and winter months. Within a very few weeks the packing season will be inaugurated, and it is possible that grain may accumulate in our elevators from this time forward, which is equivalent to locking up a certain amount of funds. Merchants are beginning to buy largely of goods suitable for the fall and winter trade, and as the time has hardly yet arrived for interior dealers to liquidate their indebtedness to city merchants, as the farmers have sold comparatively little produce of the new crops, there is a very fair inquiry each day to assist home dealers in their purchases. Money, however, is abundant, and, as a rule, a stringent market is not anticipated, though bankers will are long undoubtedly discriminate a little more closely in favor of first-class customers than has been customary during the past few months. Ten per cent per annum is the current rate of interest on ordinary business paper.

Orders for currency from interior points were fair, but a little below the average of this time last week, and it is evident that interior districts are very well supplied.

Eastern exchange was nominally a trifle firmer, selling between city banks at 50c discount per $1,000. Counter rates were quoted at 1-10@¼ discount buying, and par selling.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point for the past twenty-four hours:

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with a little more doing for shipment, the shippers being practically out of the field yesterday for everything except wheat. New York was strong in most departments, and there was no farther advance in freights, which circumstance favored a more liberal buying for export.

Flour was in more active demand, and prices ruled firm and unchanged.

Wheat was more active and 1@1½c higher, owing to the receipt of advices of greater firmness East. Liverpool was quoted 1d@2d higher, and New York firmer.

Corn was dull, and averaged ⅜c lower, being reported quiet in New York, while the Liverpool advices were conflicting.

Oats were less active, at about yesterday's prices, with a little better demand from local dealers for car lots, but not much inquiry for round lots.

Rye was moderately active, but a shade easier, being reported quiet and lower in New York.

Barley was dull and easier, though most of the offerings of car lots were taken up.

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs on 'Change during the past week:

The following were the closing prices:

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

Trade during the past week was moderately active, and quotations ruled firm and without important alteration. The stocks are ample. Cargoes were active on interior account, at the advance noted last week. We quote as follows:

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

CARGOES.—The demand was active, and prices were firmer and generally unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

CATTLE—The market opened heavy this week.

HOGS—The firmness and activity noted yesterday were features of the market to-day.

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet at about last week's prices.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

BUTTER—The market for butter is more than usually quiet.

BAGGING—The movement in grain bags continues.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is moderately active and prices are firm.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market was fairly active at former prices.

CHEESE—Under an active demand.

COAL—The coal trade continues active.

COFFEES—The demand was moderately active.

CANDLES—We now quote as follows.

COOPERAGE—Prices remain firm.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Following is our revised list of prices.

EGGS—Were in fair supply to-day.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Increased activity.

FISH—Prices range about the same as a week ago.

HAY—Dealers report some improvement in the demand.

HIDES—No new features.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was fair.

LEATHER—This market has undergone no important change within the past half-dozen days.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We now quote as follows.

NAILS—The market was dull.

OILS—There has been more life in the oil trade.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Only a fair demand.

PIG IRON—Was firm.

PAPER—Is quiet and steady.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were large.

POTATOES—The supply was large.

SUGARS—Trade, during the week, was active.

SYRUPS—The market was fairly active.

SODA AND SALERATUS—Prices remain firm.

SPICES—We quote as follows.

SALT—Active at former prices.

STARCH—We quote as follows.

SEEDS—Sales were as follows.

TEAS—Following are the prices now current.

TOBACCO—This market remains firm, without material change in values.

WOOD—The demand has been good throughout the past week.

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote as follows.

WOOL—The demand was steady.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. MILWAUKEE. BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA. OSWEGO. LOUISVILLE. DETROIT. CLEVELAND. BUFFALO. ST. LOUIS. NASHVILLE. TOLEDO. INDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI. NEW ORLEANS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 26.

CLEARED ... Sept. 26.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

Lake Freights.

Miscellaneous Items.

MALE BERRY COFFEE.

MALE BERRY JAVA COFFEE,

STRONGEST, RICHEST FLAVORED, AND MOST DELICIOUS COFFEE IN THE WORLD.

ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Inventors' Exhibition

HOTELS.

Mr. David Hexter

PRESCOTT HOUSE, New York City,

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bassett,

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Kean,

CHRONIC DISEASE PHYSICIAN.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

PROPOSALS.

Second Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE C. CLARKE,

PROPOSALS WANTED

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

FOREIGN.

The Paris Forts Evacuated by the Germans.

Rochefort Petitions for a Commutation of His Sentence.

Gladstone and Disraeli on a Speech-Making Tour.

France.

[illegible]

Rochefort has petitioned the government for the commutation of his sentence.

[illegible]

South America.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Switzerland.

[illegible]

Russia.

[illegible]

Belgium.

[illegible]

Austria.

[illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

West Indies.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

New York Republican State Convention.

[illegible]

Massachusetts Politics—Butler's Prospects.

[illegible]

The Election in New Mexico.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Opening of the Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Milwaukee Agricultural Society.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

[illegible]

A REPORTED ELOPEMENT.

[illegible]

FIRE THIS MORNING.

[illegible]

Chicago Conservatory of Music.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The White Stockings at Rockford—How They Scored 2 to the Forest Citys' 17.

The Nashville Running Races—The New Ward Crew, Etc.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. FOREST CITYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

[illegible]

A Chance for Profit.

[illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

[illegible]

To Stove Dealers.

[illegible]

Fine Property at Auction.

[illegible]

Bookkeeping a Specialty.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Oil Trade.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.
MRS. J. A. OATES.
This, Wednesday Afternoon, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
The Fair One with the Auburn Wig.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Mrs. James A. Oates, GIVES A GRAND MATINEE AT HOOLEY'S ELEGANT OPERA HOUSE.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.
SARATOGA!
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Secure Your Seats in Advance.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MINSTRELS.
THEATRICAL AGENCY.
ANDY McKEE.
NEW BALLADS BY THE GREAT QUINTETTE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SIMPSON & CO., AND IRISH LION.
IN THE EVENING,
LADY OF LYONS, And JONATHAN'S WEDDING.
Thursday—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

FARWELL HALL.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT,
For the benefit of the hospital of the ALEXIAN BRETHREN,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 27,

WEDNESDAY,
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
Short time longer.

DANCING.
PARISIAN ACADEMY OF DANCING. ... MADAME BUCHBERGER.

AUCTION SALES.
By G. P. GORE & CO.,
BEAR IN MIND
The sale by GEO. P. GORE & CO. of that fine piece of REAL ESTATE known as
The Soldier's Home,
On premises which are 318 ft on Lake-av. and 223 ft on Douglas-place, and immediately at Douglas-place Station of Illinois Central R. R., and upon which is a very large BRICK BUILDING suitable for a Hotel, College or Asylum. Title perfect, and immediate possession. Terms ¼ cash and balance in 30 days from date of sale. Take Illinois Central cars at 9:45 a. m. or Cottage Grove-av. cars every 5 minutes to Douglas-place. On Saturday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
BANKRUPTCY.
Dry Goods
At 143 and 145 Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall, Chicago, Ill., commencing Monday, October 2.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.
HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 369 West Lake-st., between Ann and Elizabeth-sts.,
AT AUCTION.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.
On Wednesday, September 27, commencing at 9½ o'clock.
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
LINENS, SILKS.
ALSO,
A General Stock from a Country Store.
50 Cases Boots and Shoes &c.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
NEW AND HANDSOME
FURNITURE,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
Bedsteads, Blankets, Comforters, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9½ o'clock a. m.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 3 Ashland-av.
GENTEEL FURNITURE,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, Brussels Carpets, Pianoforte, etc.,
At AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
The Cottage House and Lot No. 293 South Jefferson-st.
Will be sold AT AUCTION without reserve,
Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Premises.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 799 Wabash-av.
Genteel Furniture, Piano-Forte, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 162 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
GENTEEL FURNITURE, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 162 Twenty-fourth-st., all the household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Glass, China and Plated Ware, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO., Agents.
On Wednesday, September 27, 1871, at 3 o'clock p. m.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOTS
NEAR THE
GREAT SOUTH PARK,
At AUCTION,
At REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,
IMPORTANT GROCERY SALE,
On Thursday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock
Also 17 Desplaines lots. A rare chance at No. 390 West Madison-st.

6,000 Shade Trees!
6,000 Shade Trees!

BUSINESS CHANCES.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.
[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.
[illegible]

PERSONAL.
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.
[illegible]

MACHINERY.
[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.
[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.
[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.
[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.
[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.
[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.
[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.
[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
[illegible]

TO LEASE.
[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Republican State Conventions in Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia.

William B. Washburn Nominated for Governor of the Former State.

Butler Declares that He Accepts the Action as Final, and will Abide the Result.

Withdrawal of Greeley Delegation from the New York Convention—Adjournment to To-Day.

The Democratic Situation in New York City.

The Democratic Movement to Nominate Chase for the Presidency.

Resolutions Adopted by the National Colored Convention at St. Louis.

[illegible]